

Unit 1.2 Review

Define:

Archaeology: is the study of human history

Carbon-dating: is determining of the age or date of matter

Tundra: is a vast and flat Arctic region of North America in which the subsoil is permanently frozen

Muskeg: is a North American swamp

Travois: is a type of sled used by Native Americans Made out of two poles with clothe between them to hold them together then it is pulled behind a horse or dog

Cairn: is a man mad pile or stack of rocks

Medicine wheel: is a stone circle built by Native Americans and are thought to be religious.

Awl: is a small tool used to poke wheels in leather and sowing it also

Bison pound: is an area that the Native Americans would chase buffalo into made out of rocks and bushes then the Native Americans kill the buffalo

Artifact: is and object made by a human in the past and something that is scientifically observed

What Sort of physical clues do archeologists use to uncover information about the past?

Archeologists can use carbon-dating which is a scientific method of determining the age of something that was once alive.

For more than 50 years, many scientists have believed that people migrated to North America using the Bering land Bridge. What new evidence calls this theory into question? New evidence of finding pieces of charcoal from a hearth make people think is 50,000 years old changes archeologists mind into thinking people were in North American before the last ice age.

What climate change occurred about 8,000 years ago that drastically changed the way people lived? The temperature increased about 5°F and the precipitation decreased 2-3 inches per year, causing a huge climate change, which changed how people live today.

Why did bison thrive in the Late Period? Bison thrived in the Late Period because there was good vegetation.

What is the Old North Trail? The Old North trail is a trail that Native Americans took that started in the Canadian Artic and went down to the Mexican deserts. In Montana the Old North Trail runs west of through Browning down through Augusta and Helena and into Three Forks, then splits to run East, West, and South.

What is the difference between a pictograph and a petroglyph? The difference between pictographs and petroglyphs is that pictographs are painted on rock and petroglyphs are carved on rock.

Describe how a buffalo jump worked. A buffalo jump worked by Native Americans starting the herd to head towards a cliff by a Native American dressed like a calf and bawling to trick the lead cow to make the herd go over to the calf, then other Native Americans would chase the herd over the cliff.

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What are some of the differences between oral histories and archeology? Why is it important to learn about all theories and beliefs when studying history? Oral history is stories that are told from generation to generation. Archeology is the study of actual facts and human history. It is important to learn about all stories and beliefs because you can then use them to help you find out about the past.

What do you think were some of the most important events to change the lives of the people who lived in this area in ancient times? Why? Which events happened over a long period of time to affect change and which happened more quickly? Some of the most important events in history, which helped change the lives of people are the ice age and when the temperatures got warmer and the precipitation dropped causing more vegetation which helped animal population go up which then made more food for Native Americans.

Analyze the reasons we can still see remnants of the Old North Trail. Are old trails like this evident in other parts of the country? We can still see remnant of the Old North trail because it was used by many Native American's and most of them probably left something on it that they didn't think they needed. I also think that there might be other parts of the country that have old trails like this.

Compare the artifacts and features that someone might find around you home 400 years in the future with those that might have been found around your home 400 years ago. If I was to look around my house four hundred years in the past I would probably see arrowheads.

Compare a day in your life with a day in the life of a person living in Montana 8,000 years ago. Then think about how your days differ depending on the time of year or the day of the week. How does that compare with the way people living here long ago experienced the same differences? Somebody living 8,000 years ago and being my age might be living by themselves in a tribe and looking for food for the winter and it would probably be really cold.

How did climate change affect the lives of the people who lived here in ancient times? Compare that to how climate change might affect our lives. The climate would have been cold which would have made it harder to find food and the climate change made it easier for us to find food.

Is there any evidence that people lived or traveled through your region during Montana's earliest history? Describe that evidence. Yes there is proof of 10,000 years ago people living here.